EUROPE.

Ireland Reported Tranquil, but the British Organizing for an Emergency.

Masterly Retreat of the Fenians from the Galtees.

The Fenian Plan of Campaign and Revolutionary Movements in England.

French Opinion of Prussian Consolida-

tion in North Germany.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH IL

THE FENIAN WAR.

Ireland Again Tranquil -The Insurgents Hiding in the Mountains.

LONDON, March 11—A. M.

All the accounts from the scene of the disturbances in

that order reigns once more. There have been no freah conflicts between the armed

colice and the Fenian bands, who are ficeing to the mountains and hiding from the pursoit of the military.

Good News in Parliament.

LONDON, March 11—Evening.

The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Bome Department, announced in the House of Commons this evening that the news from Ireland was

Mr. Walpole also stated that the government will not proclaim martial law in Ireland, but will try the Fenians The British Army Organizing for Pursuit or

Emergency.
London, March 11—Evening. Ireland is quiet. The government, however, is organ-izing its forces into six flying columns for pursuit of the scattered bands of Fenians and active service in tare the necessity should arise.

Masterly Retreat of the Fenlans. LONDON, March 11—Evening.

The band of Fenians which was recently encamped on the Galtee Mountains has vanished, leaving no trace of The government has offered a reward for the appre

bension of Dunne, one of the Fenian leaders.

NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

London, March 11, 1867.

A subsidy to the Canadian Railway is to be propose in Parliament this week.

ENGLAND.

Hiseas of the Princess Alexandra.
London, March 11, 1867.
The Princess Alexandra, wife of the Prince of Wales,

ITALY.

The Government Statished at the Polls.

FLORENCE, March 11, 1867.

The elections for members of the Italian Parliamen have generally resulted in favor of the govern

"ARTEMUS WARD'S" WILL.

LONDON, March 11, 1867. "Artemus Ward" has directed in his will that his reporty shall go, after the death of his mother, towards he erection of an asylum for printers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The London Money Market.

LONDON, March 11—Evening.

a closed at 90% for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

and as follows at the close of business:

attes five-twenties.

74%

intral shares.

78

28

78

The Frankfort Bourse.
FRANKFORT, March 11, 1867.
United States bonds sold to-day at 77%.

The Liverpool Cetten Market.
Liverpool Cetten Market.
Liverpool, March 11—Noon.
The cotton market opens quiet at the following questations:—Midding uplands 13d, Midding Orienns 13/4d.
The mies to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales.

tations:—Middling uplands 13d. Middling Orieans 18/4d. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales.

Livenroot, March 11—Evening.
The cotton market closes quiet at the opening rates of to-day, viz:—13d. for middling uplands, and 13/4d. for middling Orieans. The sales come up to the noon estimate, namely, 8,000 bales.

Livenroot, March 11—Noon.

The market for breadstuffs Market.

Livenroot, March 11—Evening.
The breadstuffs market is quiet but firm. Sales of Western mixed American corn have been made at 37s.
62d. per quarter.

Livenroot, March 11—Noon.
The provision market is quiet. Tailow, 43s. 3d. per gwi, for American. Lava, 63s. 5d. per gwi, for American. Lava, 63s. 5d. per gwi, for American.

Livenroot, March 11—Evening.
Lard has a declining tendency, though without change in quotations.

Livenroot, March 11—Evening.

Livenroot, March 11, 1867.

Rosin—Pine American, 14s. per gwi.

Livenroot, March 11, 1867.

The produce market is steady. Sales of spirits of terpestine were made at 37s. 6d. per gwt.

The produce market is steady. Sales of spirits of terpestine were made at 37s. 6d. per gwi.

American at 33s. 6d for pots. Rossin is quotable at 9s. 3d. for common Wilmington. Petroleum is unchanged, with asles of refined at 1s. 7d. per gailon. Linseed oil is sensee, with mice at 57s. 6d. per gwt.

MAIL DETAILS TO MARCH 1.

The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captain Brooks, which left Liverpool on the 27th of February, at three o'clock P. M., and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The steamship Hecla, Captain Edmondson, from Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown the 27th of February, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship North American, Captain Kerr, which left Liverpool at haif-past two P. M. of February 28, and Londonderry March 1, arrived at haif-past four P. M. yesterday at Portland, Maine. She brings two hundred and eighty-five passengers, and reports:—March 3, passed the steamer Nestorian, bound east, in latitude 22 19, Sougitude 53 54.

Sougitude 53 54.

The reform prospects continued to be the leading theme of the English press. The government withfrawal of the resolutions and promised introduction of the bill seemed to meet all that was domanded by the liberals. The Retorm League showed signs of increased begitation. They adopted resolutions for a mass meeting in Trafalgar square, on the evening of March 11, with district meetings in the interval, and also one inviting the people of London to assemble in Hyde Park, for "pur-

the people of London to assemble in Hyde Park, for "purpose of recreation," on Good Friday.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th of February, a bill having for its object the throwing open of the offices of Lord Chancellors in England and Ireland and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Roman Catholics and Jews, by amending the oath required, was passed to a second reading by 102 majority, as was also another bill opening professorships in Dublin University to Roman Catholics.

An arrangement had been effected between the Prushlan government and the Duke of Narsau, and it was reported that an understanding was almost concluded between Prussia and the ex-King of Hanover.

The Emperor of Austria, in an imperial patent dated he 26th of February, dissolves the Bohemian Diet, and regis fresh elections to be held immediately. The real-stand agreement the nation for the dissolution are that the the people of London to assemble in Hyde Park, for "pur

esolutions adopted by the majority of the Assembly, if they received the imperial sanction, would frustrate a successful cottlement of the constitutional relations of

The Comital of Agram has resolved to send a protest to the Emperor of Austria against the scheme of mili-tary organization, and insusting on the integrity of Croatia. A Florence telegram says Rustem Boy, who has been

named for Turkish Minister to the United States, re-mains at Florence as the ambassador of the Porte. The Journal de Liège says:—

We are expecting the approaching disembarkation at Antwerp of the Belgian Legion, which is returning from Mexico in its totality, without even excepting its commander. The government of Maximilian offered to Colonel Vandersmissen the grade of general in the native army, but that officer would not separate himself from his companions in arms.

his companions in arms.

The semi-official North German Gazate, of Berlin, of February 26, denies the statement of the Paris Avenir National that Fruesia had demanded of Holiand a rectification of frontiers, and adds that Prussia has only not fled to the Cabinet of the Hague that it might become necessary to close her frontier on the side of Holland, in consequence of the cattle plague.

Count Larmay left Florence on the 26th pit for St Petersburg to deliver his letters of recall to the Em-peror of Russia. He will afterwards proceed to Berlin as Italian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Prussian

Court.

The Invalide Russe of St. Petersburg, of February 26, points out that Turkey cannot possibly grant the Christian population any radical reforms, as she remains faithful to the principles of the Koran, and adds that the only practicable course for the Porte to adopt is to separate the Mahommedans from the Christians, and restore the latest their independence.

In the House of Commons on the 27th of February
Lord Nass, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, spoke in sugport of a religious disabilities relief bill, introduced by Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, Mr. Cogan and Sir John Gray He advocated the bill on all points except the opening o

the Viceroyalty to Catholica.

An unfortunate duel has taken place in the Prator at Vienna, between Prince Bernard of Solms, Captain of Artillery in the Austrian service and a nephew of the King of Hanover, and Count Erhard Wedel, late Captain and Chef d'Escadron in the Hanoverian Cuirassiers of the Guards, and Alde-de-Camp to the King of Hanover. Prince Solms was shot through the right lung, and died

Prince Solms was shot through the right to a six o'clock the next morning.

Great efforts are being made in Venice to give animation to the carnival, as a means of encouraging trade and diminishing the misery suffered by many in the newly

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes an account of a magnificent ball given by the Spanish ambassador in Russia, the Duke d'Ossupa. The duchess, who wore the grand cordon of the Order of Maria Louisa, did the honors with perfect grace. The file was honored by the presence of the Czarewitch and the Princess Dagmar; the Grand Dukos Viadimir, Constantine and Nicolas Nicolaievitch; the Grand Duchesses Alexandra Petrona and Catherine; the Grand Duko George, of Mecklenburg-strelliz; the Princes Romanovsky, the Dukes Nicolas and Engene, of Leuchtemberg, &c. The saloona were superbly decorated, and brilliant with flowers and lights, the private drawing room of the imperial family being filled with the rarest exotics.

with the rarest exotics.

The Prince de Waldeck has entered into negotial man principality so called. This little sovereignty, forming a piece of territory within Electoral Hease and the governments of Minden and Arensberg, of Rhenish Prussia, has about 1,200 square kilometres and 66,000 luhabitants. The Prince used to vote with the sixleenth curia in the old Germanic Confederation.

The Archduke Joseph has left Vienna for Mentone, to

be present at the funeral of his late brother, the Arch be present at the funeral of his late brother, the Archduke Staphen. The court of the Tuileries offered to pay
to the funeral procession of the Archduke all the honors
due to his exalted rank, but, according to the custom of
the imperial family of Austria, which has always conducted its interments with the least possible pomp, the
funeral will be of a simple character. Some of the foreiga papers have erroneously stated that the remains of
the Archduke would be taken to Pasth. They will, however, be laid in Vienza, in the vault of the Carmelite
church.

road a van containing five tons of gunpowder attached to a down goods train exploded on the 2/th ultimo while meeting an up goods train between Clifden and Pauryth, gilling the driver and stoker of the latter, and destroygilling the driver and storer or twenty wagous. The ing the engine and upwards of twenty wagous. The ing the prevented the clearing of the line for latter taking fire prevented the clear some time. The cause is unknown.

THE BRITISH REVOLUTION.

OUR ATHLONE (IRELAND) CORRESPONDENCE. Insurrection Imminont in Iroland and Enging-Preparations for Civil War-Pho Pian of Operations and Leaders-James Stephens and His Conduct-Powerful Support from the English Fesians, &c.

Your readers in common with the rest of the world have been so often misled by Fenian teaders and by the utterances of British statesmen as to the character and extent of the conspiracy against English rate in Ireland that every statement of a positive character respecting this extraordinary movement of the Irish people is necessarily received with considerable suspicion and distrust. At one time you were assured that the majority of the people of Ireland and of Irishmen in England were ripe for revolt; that in a short time the banner of revolution would be raised and a desperate civil war inaugurated. On the other hand the mouthpieces of English o, inion assured the world that what was called the Fenian movement was nothing but a scheme for enriching a few needy and unprincipled Yankee-Irish at the expense of hard-working and confiding servant girls in New York. At different periods within the last two years these statements appeared to the uninitiated as equally probable. The English press has consistently maintained that the whole affair was a lumburg. The recent attempt, however, to capture an important city in the heart of English, and the bold turnout of a few men in the south of Ireland against British authority, have easied John Bull to rub his effect in astonishment, and have hed the effect of bringing coce more the cause of Irish republicanism prominently before the world.

Enowing very well that any democratic movement in

Ishment, and have had the effect of bringing eccember the cause of Irish republicanism prominently before the world.

Knowing very well that any democratic movement in these islands must be a schject of great laterest to republican America, I have made every exertion and employed all hemorable means to unravel the mystery in which the Fenian movement was apparently enveloped. In this duty I was in no way assisted by the pross of this country, and as for the British government I knew full well that, despite a lavish expenditure of secret service money, and the employment of a host of spies and informers, that exceedingly slow institution is now as little abie to discover the meaning of I. R. B. as is a Kerry cow to read the minutes of the Agricultural Society. Without aid from any quarter I have succeeded in gaining possession of all the facts connected with the recent movement, know precisely what is going on now, and before I conclude this letter will tell your readers what will actually occur by the time that this communication appears in the columns of the Heraldo. The conduct of James Stephens very naturally caused intense excitament among the people on this side of the Atlantic, who, relying on his promises, exposed themselves to arrest and imprisonment. Probably in any other organization in the world, of a similar character, the apostacy of a trusted and hitherto respected leader would have utterly ruined the hopes of the general members. Not so, however, with the Fenian Brotherhood. The base conduct of the C. O, I. R. in refusing, at the last moment, to lead where all were ready to follow, although exciting to fury the members of the Order, rendered them more determined than ever to fight the battle of Irish independence. Instigated by the active agents of the European republicans, and relying a little on certain promises from a neighboring country, the English branch of the Brotherhood determined to inaugurate the anticipated revolution. With this view agents were sent off in every direction, and orders

position with rapturous applicate.

The Irish preparations were speedily completed. At the moment when the Queen had summoned 'ther faithful Commons' and the Lord Chanceller was reading her speech, in which it was declared that, the Fanian move-

ment having been happily suppres 4, the blessings of the Habeas Corpus act would be read at the Irish peasant was busily engaged a disting up his long-buried arms, the pike was half sharpened and the terrible scythe blade attached the handle. Officers left their hiding places, ammunith was being collected in convenient magazines and underess of young men prepared to leave their homes participate in the struggle.

At the same time, too, tw thousand stalwart men in the workshops of Manchest, Liverpool, Staleybridge and Birmingham threw swn their tools and started for

The plan of opeations was only known to a few. Chester, a small salled town on the borders of Wales, and in the direct route from London to Holyhead and and in the direct route from London to Holyhead and Poland, boats of a castle of antiquated construction and venerahe appearance. In this building were stored thirty-three thousand stand of rifles and a very large quanty of ammunition, guarded by about forty insastrymen of very doubiful loyalty. It was intended to surprise Chester, seize the arms and munitions of war, cut the telegraph wires, tear up the milroads not required in the operations, and, by a rapid movement on Holyhead, capture the mail boats. Having accomplished this the transportation of the men and arms to a part of the Irish coast prepared already for the event would, it was expected, have been arman for the event would, it was expected, have been a matter of very little difficulty. The men to the number of one thousand five hundred had actually arrived in Chester to the herror and dismay of the Mayor and Aldermen. They came in batches of a hundred at a Aldermen. They came in batches of a hundred at a time, ate and drank in the hotels and public houses, paid for what they got liberally, spoke rarely among themselves and treated the inquisitive burgesses of the city with courteous indifference. This extraordinary influx of visitors alarmed the authorities; the tolegraph was set to work, mysterious whispers were heard in the House of Commons, then sitting, followed by intense excitement in that august body; the government worked itself into a painful state of funk; Mr. Walpole, the House Secretary, assumed the functions of Secretary of war; the Duke of Cambridge puffed and blew with excitement, and finally a battallon of the Scot's Fusilier Guards were hurried off at dead of night to the scene of action.

He appeared to the trembling policemen who occupied the railroad station to be very intelligent and in a great burry. It was ovident that he was connected with the other strangers. The alarming circumstance of his having ordered, in a persemptory manner, a tumbler of hot Irish whiskey from the barkeeper of the Grosvenor Hotel placed the matter beyond a doubt. But the official eye was upon him, and it was observed that he spoke in hurried tones to a person who appeared to be in command of the visitors, and soon after left the city. Probably it was in consequence of that suspicious confab that the guards were sent for, but certain it is that be

outrage was committed by thom, and except that the people of Chester had received a terrible fright, the city nad nothing to regret.

The reason of the peaceful invasion of so many men, and of their sudden departure, is to this day a profound mystery to the English authorities. I have already explained that it was part of the Fenian plan to seize Chester Castle. I will now explain why it was not done:—

When James Stephens declared to the astonished Fenians of New York that he would not go on with the work he had communced he was at once deposed; all anthority was taken from him, and an energetic and able officer assumed the direction of the movement. General Glosson undertook to watch the interests of the Brotherhood in America, while the new chief started for this country. The officer arrived in England on the morning of the day that Chester was to have been taken, and as soon as he had learned the condition of affairs, immediately sent an officer with orders to prevent the affack from taking place. As your readers will perceive he was just in time. On the same day a funnite agents were despatched to Ireland to stay all proceedings in that country. They, too, were successful in proventing the contemplated rising; but, unfortunately, owing to the great distance and the difficulty in travelling, the officer sent to Kerry was unable to reach one circle of the Brotherhood in time to prevent it from transing out in insurrection.

All other circles in the immediate neighborhood of

cannerves were duy notited by — This officer, at the appointed hour, took the field with his men, and ast out for the rendervous, cutting the telegraph wires as he wont. On the march a gallant constabulary man named Buggan, who was ordered by the alarmed magistrates to convey a despatch to a distant post, attempted to gallop through the Insurgent ranks. Of course he was fired at and shot. Very shortly after this incident — received a despatch ordering him not to fire a shot without further orders, but the messenger was too late; the gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the law, and could not go back. The little hand immed ately made for the Tomies mountains, and is up to the present moment actively engaged in string cut several regiments of siff-stocked and knapacked soldlers of the Crown. I do not believe that either the leader or any of his command are likely to be "caught," and an quite positive (the English papers notwitestanding) that he has not the slightest intention to "scape".

In fact I am able to state that within the last few days orders have been sout him to the the enemy as much as possible, but to hold his ground a few days longer. When these "few days" have expired the English government will learn another wrinkle concerning "this miserable insurrection."

English papers, and for once they are correct; but it is a tranquility that bodes no good to England. Beneath the caim surface of Irish and English life there burns a fire at this moment of discontent, with a hatred of British government that ere many days will likely blaze up into a terrible conflagration. The Irish robets are not all illiterate and unthinking. They number in their ranks men of varied telent and unquestioned respectability. I know one great man, at least, in Iroland—great in Intellect and reputation—who is fully committed to the pointy of the "miserable Feniana." It has often been asserted and as frequently been desied that the farmers and well-to-do people in some parts of the country are favorable to a rebellion against English authority.

I am prepared to state, and the result will show the correctness of the assertion, that in several counties of Iroland every able-badied man (excepting some priests, all the pareons, soldiers, policemen, landiords and other persons dependent upon the government is ready to join the manurent forces or tender them assistance. It has been and that people who have anything to lose have no connections with the conspiracy. That stat ment is utterly untries. The Irish farmers in the South have a great deal to lose by an insurrection, whether it be successful or not; but they will cheerfully lose what they possess, if necessary, to further the cause they have so much at heart. That the great mass of the people all over the country are disloyal to the English government I do not for a moment doubt. It is a musing to witness the efforts of the officials in Ireland to persuade the people that they are loyal.

Bushop Moriarty, of Kerry, a Roman Catholic fanatic,

necessary, to further the cause they have so much at heart. Inst the great mass of the people all over the coontry are disloyal to the English government I do not for a moment doubt. It is amosing to witness the efforts of the officials in Irisand to presented the people that they are loyal.

Bishop Moriarty, of Kerry, a Roman Catholic funatic, who has all along been personading the government that there was not a disloyal man in his dioceae, laddy preached everance at killeray in whach he expressed the property of the control of the prescription of the format of the prescription of the prescription of the control of the prescription of the control of the prescription of the great and the Bishop effects of the control of the prescription of the great state of the control of Lords. If will not surprise your readers, he was used to prevent this undertaked the prescription of the great state during a state of the control of the property of the bright of the prescription of two prescriptions of the English. These insurgest troops are splendid material.

The Tippeary contained in prescription of the English payont must settle the difficulty.

You will perceive that I write in a very positive strain and almost a least prescriptio

"land and at their posts, that serving under, now in he ch of confidence cannot name without a bread little currosity is felt by About James Stephens very vernment, who do not any one except the Engine go sting I am able to know that that hornet has tors his via, enjoying his state that the late C. O. I. R. is in 1. countrymen. Of the countrymen of countr

kind. Paris is a pleasant place for persons retired from businesa.

The freedom of the press in Ireland is at the mercy of the government. A reporter of a Cork paper has got into trouble and a military prison, for telegraphing a truth very unpleasant to official ears. Should it become known to the authorities that your correspondent was better informed than themselves. I suppose I should be treated in a similar manner. But I satisfy police instinct by "moving on," and I rely a good deal on the invoterate supplicity of government detectives.

I open this letter to say that I have just been informed on good authority that in connection with the insurrection in this country and in aid of it the English Fenians intend to create disturbances in different paris of that country. It is asserted that portions of the British regular troops will combine with the volunteers in certain districts for this purpose. Maps of the localities in Ireland where Eghting will take place shall be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

[We suppress the names given by our correspondent in the fear that their publication at the present time might do harm in Ireland.—Eo, Hanald.]

ACTION IN IRELAND.

he Alleged Fenian Informer Found Dead. is stated that the son of Head Constable O'Connel It is stated that the son of Head Constable O'Connell, of the Cahirciveen police station, in Kerry, was among the Fenian party, and that he has been found dead in the mountains near Killarney. It is believed that he was the party who gave information as to the Fenian movements in England and Ireland, and it is said that he was murdered by the Fenians for having frustrated their plans.

NAVAL ESPIONAGE.

A Sharp Lookout for the Stephene Marine.

[From the Cork Examiner, Feb. 28.]

The following affords a remarkable illustration of the vigitance at present exercised by the authorities:—A hundred ton cutter yacht, the Mona, once the property of Lord Paget, was some time since purchased by a gentleman named Moreton, who designed her for the coasting trade, for which she is peculiarly ditted, being a vesset combining extraordinary speed with considerable capacity. When the Mona was first brought here by Mr. Moreton a report got abroad that she had been employed in taking off Head Centre Stephens, and since that rumor got wind she has been constantly under surveillance wherever she goes. About a week since she left Cork harbor for the western coast, first visiting Berchaven, to which place previous instructions of some kind to the authorities must have preceded her, for on her arrival two coast guards went on board and watched during the time that part of her cargo was being discharged at that place. The Mona continued her course to Bautry, where she was bound with the remainder of her cargo, but on anchoring at Bantry the first to board her from the shore were the coast guard, and when they left a force of the police replaced them on board and saw the little vessel finally emplied.

The owner asked his unwelcome visitors by what au-

tied. The owner asked his unwelcome visitors by what au-thorily they came on board, but they declined to state anything in reply, beyond saying that they had in-structions to remain and see her discharged. The Mona reached Bantry in very thick weather, which, probably, added to the groundless suspicion of her movequents,

The Lutest.

INCREASE OF ENGRATON TO AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 27, 1807.

A man named Timothy Conneil, from Cahireveen, was arrested by the police authorities here to-day, as he was about to emigrate to America, on suspicion of being engaged in the late Fenian rising in Kerry.

The steamship Hecla sailed to-day for New York. The steamship Denmark will sail to-morrow, simultaneously with the City of Boston, for the same place. About five hundred emigrants will be shut out from these boats to await the next week's sailing, so crowded is the port with emigrants.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

French Opinion of the Party Divisions and

role of the Brotherhood in time to prevent it from raing out in insurrection.

All other circles in the immediate neighborhood of thirdives were du'y notified of the change of promamme except that commanded by —— This officer, the appointed hour, took the field with his men, and tout for the rendezvous, cutting the tolegraph wires the wont. On the march a gallant constabulary man are dual for the rendezvous, cutting the tolegraph wires the wont. On the march a gallant constabulary man are dual for the rendezvous, cutting the salarmed magistate to convey a despatch to a distant post, attempted a gallon through the Insurgent ranks. Of course he as fired at and shot. Very shortly after this incident incomplete the salarmed and gallon through the Insurgent ranks. Of course he as fired at and shot. Very shortly after this incident incomplete the salarmed and gallon through the Insurgent ranks. Of course he as fired at and shot. Very shortly after this incident incomplete the salar post to fire a shot ithout further orders, but the messenger was too late; a gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant fellow had stepped beyond the limits of the very gallant f out the Reichstag, or Elective Chamber, since the accord of the majorities of both assemblies is necessary to transform a bill into a federal law, But the Council will exercise great influence on the Reichstag. It disposes of powerful means to secure the Parliamentary majority, and if the elective Chamber should become restive the Prussian Cabinet, disposing as it does of the majority of the Council, can always nullify its decisions. Let it, for example, think of voting modifications in the constitution in a sense contrary to the views of the Prussian averament, or let the co-federate States determine to take that initiative in the Council; article seven of the constitution provides for the case. The law can only pass when it has two-thirds of the votes of the Council, that is to say, twenty-nine out of forty-three. But, the Prussian government having seventeen, this latter has only to abstain to insure the failure of say sitempt of that sort. It would, besides, only have to unite the simple majority—which is secured to it beforehand in the Council—to dissolve the Parliament of it saw any advantage in that course. As may be perceived, it is well armed. So well, in fact, that if the draft of the constitution passes entire, as there is every reason to suppose, the King of Prussia will find himself the only sovereign in Northern Germany. We may be permitted to ask what will remain of real authority to the co-federated sovereigns in the face of this omnipotence of King William? But if these sovereigns are at bottom but little satisfied the peoples are sof more so. Among them are certainly considerable masses who attach great price to national unity; but they do not understand it exactly in the same way as the King and Count de Bismarck; and, independently of the divergencies which are amalifested on this capital point, there is exampled disaccord between the absolute print of the Cautine of Berlin and the Revented to the countries of the councilors of the preparation of the Cautine of the travelles of the countries

Pius the Ninth on the Condition of the Church

Pius the Ninth on the Condition of the Church in Italy.

The following is the allocution which the Pope addressed to the consistory on the 22d of February:—
Vermanne Berrings—The love of Christ urging upon us the duiy of inquiring why so many dioceses have been left vecant in Italy, we sent an autograph letter in the month of March, 1865, to the Most Serene King of Italy, asking him to send to us some person with whom we could treat on such a serious subject. When he acceded to our whakes negotiations were renewed, but through no fault of our certainly, they came to no result. They did not fulfil our desire, although, moved by an ardent solicitude for the salvation of souls, to which the Holy See has always given priority in all things, we condessended to lavits these, lesgotations. The matter was recently taken up at the desire of these who are masters of affairs in Italy. Busit is impossible for us, venerable brethren, to treat of this subject without expressing profound sorrow and bitter grief. The holy prelates whom we are about to send to the vacant sees will not only find the ecclesiastical treasure ruined, but they will shoulded find themselves in want of their ordinary means of support; and what is still worse, they will shoulded find the stones of the sanctuary scattered, the saylums of religious perfection deserted, the immates of the cloisters reduced to uter destitution, and the holy virgins expelled from the religious edifices where with the help of God they had retired to live and die on the kense of the heavenly send.

sees, especially in a crisis of public affairs like the present. But what is to be done? Give up the project for these reasons? No. These laborers will return to the vine planted by God and watered with the blood of his Son, relying on the Almighty's aid; they will proceed to their work confident in the protection of the Mother of God, who can powerfully assist them. It is she, indeed, the true seat of wisdom, who with her inspiration aiding the efforts of the pastors, will bring to them, in her quality of refuge of sinners, great numbers of wandering souls. Comforter of the afflicted, she will assuage through them the sufferings of the wretched; protectress of Christians, she will bring back to the pastors will not be consistent to the pastors of the pastors the respect and flial affection of the people, and "runs in the decility and love of the flock they will find "rom the weight of their onerous functions, as well as come. "less of God and the powers of dark-runs and all affection of the people, and the gospel in order to make it is saire the whole field of the Gospel in order to make it is saire the whole field of the Gospel in order to make it is sair the whole field of the Gospel in order to make it is sair the whole field of the Gospel in order to make it is also provided to the field of the Gospel in order to make it is sair the whole field of the Gospel in order to make it is sair and provision-ally a time some who belong to the whole past shall provision-ally a time some who belong to the anigencies of the time, will harmonize with our especially in what concerns the election of individuals. It would, not be opportune to say more in the present state of the "iss; but the future, unless the justice of the Almighty be, "iga about a change, is but too clearly indicated by the past series of most distressing events. Still we must have condence in God, who, in concert with the immecula evirgin and the holy aposites, has, in so striking a manus."

GARIBALDI IN FLORENCE.

[Florence (Feb. 22) correspondence of the Paris Debata.]
The public here have been much surprised by the sudden and unexpected appearance of General Garibaidi in Florence. The general has been through the town in a close carriage, but when the people recognized him he was the object of an ovatien. It is generally supposed that he is on his way to Venice, which place he promised to visit some time back. There are persons who say that this is but the apparent object of his journey, and that it is the state of affairs in Greece that has brought him from his retreat, but there is nothing to contirm this suspicion. It is quite true, however, that the Italian government are much occupied with the Eastern question—much more than people in general believe.

Eastern question—much more than people in general believo.

We have here a special Greek envoy named Conduriotis, who is very active, and who is busy in procuring arms and money for the Greeks; but I have not heard that Garibaldi is in any way mixed up with his proceedings. On the other hand, as during the last war Garibaldi was favorable to the policy of the government, it is not likely that he has come out to mix himself up in the elections. The natural explanation of his journey is probably the true one; but it is just the one that persons are least disposed to believe in.

The General reached Venice on the 26th of February.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The War in Crete-Severe Buttles and De-

The War in Crete—Severe Buttles and Defeat of the Turks.

The Paris papers of the 25th of February publish the following telegram from Corfo, dated the 25th of the same month, as emanating from a Greek source:—On the 13th and 14th instant an engagement took place in the western portion of Crete. Eight thousand Turkish troops from Hersellon were defeated by the Crotans near Gerakari, and fell back, leaving behind them two guns, five flags, one hundred mules and many prisoners. The imperialists received reinforcements from Canea, but they attempted in vain to occupy the provinces of Selino.

In proches part of the County prisoners of the county of the co Selino.

In another part of the island a body of Ottoma: troops were beaten by the insurgents on the 11th an 12th instant. Since then the combatants retain their

positions.

Fresh massacres are announced to have been perpetrated by the Turks.

The Cretan Assembly generally persists in its demand for the annexation of Candia to Greece.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Situation Pending the Expected Battle— Cannies in Rebellion Again—The Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

MATAMOROS, March 2, 1867.

Escobedo left San Luis on the 16th with the balance

of his forces, moving towards Queretaro. The main body of his army was at San Felips. The imperialists were concentrated at Queretaro, and Mejia was expected

the battle of San Jacinto, stating that four hundred and

seventy-six prisoners were captured, besides cannon, ammunition and smell erms. The same journal states that certain persons, designated at traifors, will by expetited from Monterey.

The number of prisoners shot by Escobede was one hundred and three. The Mexicans were spared 'fivough the interposition of the liberal chief until the excision of Juarez could be received. Escobede himself signed the petition to the President.

Private letters received here from the interior have the following:—Megia had defeated the liberal chief Carvajal at 2 nn Juan, the river between Querctare and Mexico. Miramon and Costillo, with eight thousand men, had left Querctare and were marching towards 2 nn Luis at the same time that Escobedo was great battle has taken place ere this. The imperialists are anxiously looked for at 3 nn Luis.

Canales has officially pronounced against Juarez at Victoria. The dissidents, so called, including Canales and Gomes, have published a decree declaring Tamaulipas, Zora and Libere free to the importation of goods. and Gomes, have published a decree security of goods. Per Zore and Libere free to the importation of goods. This is in deference of the general government. Cortins is in open rebellion against the authority of General Berriozabal, and civil war in this State is likely to follow The troops at Neuvo Loon, recessly serving with Cortins, have left him. They were instrumental in keeping him in check.

General Berriozabal has been fully authorized to delegate the exchange of prisoners; those upon the French frigate will soon be exchanged, a corresponding number of French being on their way hither. Many of the prisoners in the hands of the liberals decline to be exchanged, desiring to remain in the country.

A grand international ball was given on the 22d—federal, confederates, liberals and imperialists joined.

No Battle Yet-The Liberal Army Confident

nud Enthusiantic, &c.
MATAMOROS, March 6, 1867.
News from the interior to the 25th uit. has reached

News from the interior to the 25th ult. has reached here. The battle had not been fought. The situation, as furpished me from official sources, is as follows:

Escobedo occupied San Felipa, Dolores and San Miguel. Regules is at Accombars at co-operating distance and position. The liberal advices say that the army is consident and enthusiassic.

Letters received here from Juarez and his Cabinet express entire satisfaction with the situation. The papers state that the Maximilian movement out of Queretaro on the 25th was a strong column moving towards the northern army.

Expected Battle Between Escabede and Maximilian—The Emperor Congratulates Himsolf on Being Free from "Compromises."

New ORLEANS, March 11, 1867.

on the 21st of February.

Maximilian was at Queretare with his army, ten thousand strong, in three divisions, commanded by Miramon,
Costilla and Mejia. Marques is Chief of Staff to the

waiting reinforcement.

Regules with four thousand and Corona with eight thousand men were expected soon to join him, and on their arrival it was his intention to give Maximillan battle.

The city of Mexico is garrisoned with two thousand

The city of Mexico is garrisoned with two tacusand men.

Porfirio Diaz was at Huamantia with eight thousand troops, and expecting four thousand reinforcements before attacking the city of Mexico.

In taking the command in person Maximilian says:—
"This day I desired long since, but there were obstacles in the way. Being now free from all compromises I can follow my sentiments."
The foreign representatives at the capital have addressed a protest to Maximilian rehearsing previous murders and robberies by his chiefs, and asking security in the expected battle.

Maximilian will command in person.

Woman Found on the Readside Brutally Mangled-Her Husband Arrested as the Murderer, &c.. Hunses, N. Y., March 11, 1867.

One of the most brutal murders ever perpetrated in this vicinity was committed at Germantown, twelve miles below this city, last Saturday morning. The vic-tim was the wife of John Welch, an itinerant Irish lamiles below this city, last Saturcay moraling. The view tim was the wife of John Welch, an itinerant Irish laborer, of vagrant habits. The mangled and bruised body of the murdered woman was found by the roadside about a mile from the village of Germantown. The murder was apparently committed with a stone or some blun-tlike weapon. The details of the affair are shocking in the extrems. Welch has been arrested as the murderer. Welch says he was last employed on the New Haven Raitroad, at Bridgeport, Com. On Wednesday he and his wife came to this city from Great Barrington, Mass., and he paesed two nights in jast here for drunkenness. On Friday they walked to Germantown, where they arrived about four o'clock P. M. He there inquired for the Poormaster, and towards dark started for his bease. It was a quarter of a mile from the Poormaster's residence that the murder was committed. Basys bix wife refused to proceed any further, and they lay down in the road and went to sleep, and whon he awoke in the morning he found her murdered. His stogy, however, is not credited. The murdered woman bas a brother, named John Ross, employed at the Brooking Navy Yard and three sisters in New York city.

William Quirk and Frederick King, employed in the colling mill at East Taunton, were lessantly killed by select caught in the gearing at mon to-day.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

At a general meeting of the Club held on the 7th and ruary, 1867, a communication from R. 28th of February, 1967, a communication from R. F. Loper was read, requesting that the attention of the Club be called to consider the propriety of altering the classification of yachts, or of changing the existing allowance of time, which, under present regulations, operates unequally, and does not afford the larger versels a fair competition with the smaller, and has the effect of preventing the former from being entered for regatts, thereby materially detracting from the interest of these contests.

On motion of H. M. Monnel.

On motion of H. M. Morand.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five boat owners, he appointed by the Chair to take into consideration and report to the Club, at its next meeting, on the third Thursday of May next, what revision and alteration in their judgment is proper upon the subjects referred to in the communication of Captain Loper; and also, generally, as to any alteration of saling regulations deemed advisable, including a different classification of yachts, number and nature of prizes, the institution of a champion flag, and also to report whether the wishes of members and the interests of the Club would be been consulted and promoted by returning to the old arrangement of regatts existing and preceding the change introduced, and by which latter a review and reception on board the yacht's takes place after the regatts.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following owners to constitute said committee:—F. Oscood, C. H. Stobbins, J. S. Dickerson, J. G. Bamett, Jr., H. S. Fearing

THE EAST SIDE ASSOC!ATION. A meeting of the East Side Association was held last

A mosting of the East Side Association was held instanght at Millor's Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eightysixth strest, and was largely attended. Mr. Chan Crary was elected President pre tempore. The committee appointed to wait upon the Harlem Steamboat Company, with a view of inducing them to establish a landing place for their boans at Yorkville, reported that they had good prospect of eventual success. Resolutions were adopted in which the use of steam by the Harlem Railroad, on Fourth avenue above Forty-second street; the open cut, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh streets, which it was claimed should be arched and covered; the establishment of Buil's Head on the streets in the vicinity in the day time—were complained of an injurious to that section of the city; and the extension of Madison avenue as a railway thoroughlare, the immediate opening of all the streets from Ninety-second to Harlem, together with the construction of the sewarage necessary, the extension of the fire limits in such manner as to include the district lying between the present bounds and 105th street and the cast side of Central Park and East river, were advocated as necessary to the welfare of the portion of the city represented by which the executive committee were instructed to wait on the Commissioners of the Central Park and urge upon them the propriety of constructing an entrance to the Park at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

Upon the matter of the extension of the fire district a petition to the Legislature was circulated for signature. A committee was also appointed to proceed to Albany to-morrow in order to appear before the Eenste committee was also appointed to proceed to Albany to-morrow in order to appear before the Eenste committee was also appointed to proceed to Albany to-morrow in order to appear before the Eenste committee was also appointed to proceed to Albany to-morrow in order to appear before the Eenste committee was not to the Park at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fifth av

SENTENCES OF MURDERERS IN MAINE.

A new trial has been refused in the case of Mrs. Sweet for poisoning her husband, and she was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Charles Wilkinson, for the murder of Spear, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Edgerly, his accomplice, was allowed to plead guity of assault and battery, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail. The other accomplice will not be tried this term.

HEAVY SHOW STORM IN THE WEST. Milwayers, March 10, 1867. A snow storm prevailed through Western Wisconsin and Minnesota last night. Six to ten inches of snow felt; there is no snow here.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Asia will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpood.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday after-

ready at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning.
Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, els.

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NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS with.

"Foor Tom's a cold," says Edgar to King Lear, as he cow ers shivering in the blast. Thousands are "a-cold" at this moment. Thousand more, who are burning bot, will be "a-cold" to-morrow or the next day. For this is the essays of chills and fever. To all who suffer from the complete, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, octain, permanent cure. Drop quinnes, diseard as arsenicated preparation. Betake yourselves without cake the HOSTETER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No intermitted can withstand their hygeing influence. Bewere of ceris inclures and adulterated sismulants. Use the purpose, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never falled. As an invigorant solence has yet to discover its qual. All liver compliants yield to its anii-billions preparation. The protective it is a sure defence against missions. Where the blood is impure it will be found an entirable depurative, and is nervous affections it is the one thing needful. Call at any drug store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth.

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